MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM KANSAS. CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 21, 1856.
We have Kansas dates to Wednesday last. The great land sale at Leavenworth was passing off quietly. about two thousand purchasers were in attendance and the bids were active and ranging high. Leavenworth City property was changing hands in considerable quantities, and squatters generally were securing Marshal Donaldson had refused to re-arrest Haynes the murderer of Buffum. Gov. Geary had suspended the Lecompton trials, which are to proceed before Judge Cate.

NORTH CAROLINA—[OFFICIAL.]
RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.
The following is the official vote of North Carolina
for President: Buchanan, 46,764; Fillmore, 36,609—
a falling off in the vote of the State of over 17,000.

THE TRIAL OF LEWIS BAKER. Two more jurors in the case of Lewis Baker were obtained to day, making six. The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. As the jurors from the back part of the county come in, they are less biased. It is thought a Jury will be obtained by to-morrow Leon. to-morrow noon.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.
The President has been suffering in health since Saturday in consequence of close attention to business.
He is, however, now more envalescent, and to-day attended a Cabinet meeting which was postponed from The Court of Claims resumed its session at the capi

THE CASE OF JOHN NEHR. John Nehr, convicted of murder in this city, in September last, and sentenced to be executed on Friday next, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life in the State prison at Auburn. AN EDITOR KILLED.

The Milwankee American says that Robert Glatz, editor of The Milwankee Atlas, was run over by a train of cars on the Lake Shore Road on Wednesday last, and instantis killed

CONVICTION OF A DEFAULTER.
PRIERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.
Alexander Falconer, the defaulting Treasurer in the
Petersburg and Weldon Railway, was convicted to-day
and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Pen FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 25.
The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have just completed the line from this city to Trepassey (Cape Race), which, with the Company's lines throughout the province are in excellent order.

CATTLE IN TRANSITU. CAPTLE IN TRANSITU.

CAMPYILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1856.

Since last report, including the stock to arrive on Wednesday a. in., 560 head of cattle have passed over the New-York and Eric Railroad. Also 74 car loads of hogs, 10 car loads of sheep and one of horses.

[The prospect from the above report, and from what we hear from Albary, is that the condition of the care of the ca

we hear from Albany, is that the supply to-day will be unusually small-considerably less than 2,000.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856. The following are the footings of our Bank state

FROM BOSTON.

THOMAS DOWSE, THE LEARNED LEATHER-DRESSER. From An Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1856.

Those of the dwellers in your Sanctum who spent the Academic portion of their lives at Cambridge, hard by-for, illiterate as you have been pro nounced by the authentic sentence of Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, it is not because some of you had not opportunity of improving yourselves-I say, such members of the Tribunitian College cannot fail to remember a wooden pillar which lifted itself from the sidewalk of Cambridgeport, half way to town, bearing upon its top the graven image of a sheep. It was a landmark to many College generations as they fared between the City and the Uni-Many a fleece of snow have I mys versity superinduced upon the luxuriant curls which the cunning hand of the carver had bestowed on that ovine cidolon, as I plodded College-ward after a stolen visit to the theater. It was then in all its

stolen visit to the theater. It was then in all its glory. Afterward, by some of those accidents to which all things here below are subject, I remember it lost its head. Still, it bravely held its own for several years, but after a time I passed by and it was gone, and my eyes beheld it no more.

But the pillar, with its fleecy symbol, was more than a way-mark for the avaylarer, or a sign to the seeker after dressed leather. It had a mysterious interest in all our eyes as the sign of Thomas Dowse, the Learned Leather-Dresser, as he was popularly called, and as standing before a house containing, as it was said, a library of singular perfection in its way and of extraordinary beauty and elegance. Perhaps our imaginations somewhat outelegance. Perhaps our imaginations somewhat outran the reality at that time—but not much, as I shall proceed to tell. No less competent an authority of the Marian and the state of the sta shall proceed to tell. No less competent an au-thority than Mr. Everett had pronounced it even then the most valuable library of English books, for its size, he knew of. I have had several opportu-nities since then of visiting the interesting collec-tions of this most interesting man, and, though it is several years since the last time, I have a most dis-tinet recollection of him and of them. You may have noticed in the newspapers his recent death, at the age of nearly 84 years, and his previous gift of his library, which he completed in his lifetime, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. As I have no gossip for you this week, perhaps you wi take as a substitute a slight pen-and-ink sketch of Mr. Dowse and his havings. His house, before which stood the symbolic

sheep, was a large, square, wooden one on the main street of Cambridgeport. The door on the street opened into his shop, which was always busy with the manipulations of his trade. As you approached it, you might see an elderly man driving up in an eld one-horse wagon filled with sheepskins. Plain in his appearance and in his dress, one would rein his appearance and in his dress, one would remark nothing about him to distinguish him from any other industrious and thriving tradesman. I see that one of his fair friends says, in describing him in The Cambridge Chronicle, that he was remarkably handsome in his younger days. It may have been so, but I cannot conscientiously say that he had any traces of beauty left when I knew him. have been so, but I cannot conscientiously say that he had any traces of beauty left when I knew him. He had perhaps recovered entirely from it, as from the other maladies of childhood and youth, long be-fore. He was a bomely, hard-featured, fresh-com-plexioned old man in my time, with a good eye and a pervading expression of courtesy and kindness. When he had once made your acquaintance and be-lieved you worthy to be trusted in the society of his phosen friends up stairs, he would throw down chosen friends up stairs, he would throw down the reins and stretch out to you a hand unctuous from the pelts and hard from the tools, but warm with a kindly pressure of welcome. Once on the ground, he would limp with you (having been lame from childhood) to the door of his house, and, if his leisure admitted, accompany you to his library; or if not, tell you to go up and be as free of it as

You entered the house by a door at the side nearest Boston, and, going up a broad staircase, found your way to a small room over the door by which you went in. In this room was a small collection of oil paintings-not more than eight or ten-but all of them unquestionable originals, and of great I remember, in particular, a very beautifu merit. I remember, in particular, a very beautiful female head by Greuze, another by Grimani, and a magnificent flower-piece by Vanhuysune, I think. Out of this room, as I remember it, you turned to

your right into his library, which occupied the en-tire front of the house. At any rate, it was on that ide of the house. It was a feast to the eyes of al who love to see good books well dressed. Dowse knew no language but his own, there were only two books in it that were not English. In English literature it could hardly have been more English literature it could hardly have been more complete. Like Pope's virtuoso, he was "curions in books," but in "authors" as well. His copies were of the very best editing, and were all of them bound in the highest style of the bookbinder's art. He loved to see his great or pleasant friends in sumptuous apparel—in shining raiment—when he sat and talked with them, after his day's work was done. It was strictly a library for the use of a man who loved reading above all things. There was nothing above his own mark. Excepting a few valuable works in natural history, it was strictly a collection of English belles lettres, together with the best translations of all the Greek and Latin classics, and of the modern continental authors. It could hardly have been improved in the range to which his own taste confined it.

As Mr. Dowse had gradually made this collection for his own gratification, he did not spend muc money on matters merely curions and rare. He was but moderately bibliomaniacal, though he was skilled in bibliography, and could tell you the history of scarce books and copies fabulous of price. His collection of bibliographical books was good, though he had made no speciality of it, and it was perhap-not equal to one or two others in his own neighbornot equal to one or two others in his own heighborhood. The rare books he had—such as the first edition of Paradise Lost and of Spenser—were of an intrinsic value in themselves, as well as curious for their rarity. With his books he was familiar, as with his friends. Having been collecting them for so many years, he had an acquaintance with them, through his very gradual acquisition, which few men, turned into a ready-made library of precisely the same character, would be likely to make. He rose early, to give himself a long day for his work, and he sat up that he might have a long night for his pleasure. As Mr. Everett, whose acquaintance with Mr. Dowse and his books was of more than thirty years' duration, justly said, "there were "few libraries so well read as his." His books he bought for his own use, and though he chose that they should be tall copies, of the best possible editions, and marvels of marbling, gilding and blind-tooling in their binding, it was from no spirit of ostentation, but because these circumstances of luxury gave zest to the indulgence of his natural appetite for reading, and were a constant gratifica-

appetite for reading, and were a constant gratifica-tion of his love of the beautiful.

Mr. Dowse's library consisted, as nearly as pos-sible, of 5,000 volumes, of the character, intrinsic and external, which I have described. It was lit-erally a collection without any rubbish in it. I don't know whether this will be considered as a recommendation of it or not. For my own part, I like a little rubbish, but Mr. Dowse did not. His like a little rubbish, but Mr. Dowse did not. His catalogue, of which he had only twenty-five copies printed, and which is a superb specimen of typography (from the press of Mr. John Wilson of this city), contains 214 pages. I am assured by the very best authority that the first cost of this library must have exceeded \$40,000—an investment, I apprehend, unparalleled in this country or any other on the part of a man actually laboring with his hands at a trade, as Mr. Dowse did till within ten years of his death. And here I may as well say that he was not only diligent in business, but emi-nently skillful in his craft. Messrs. Little & Brown, whose editions of law books are well known throughout the country, I am told attribute no small part of their success to the excellence of the sheep-skins furnished by Mr. Dowse for the bind-None like them came from the shop of any

other leather-dresser.

When at last the term of his long life of useful approached. Mr. labors and refined enjoyments approached, Mr. Dowse cast about for some disposition of his library which should save it from being knocked to piece by the merciless hammer of the auctioneer. H selected the Historical Society, and on the 30th of August last conveyed it to that Corporation, delivering to the President, Mr. Winthrop, a magnificent copy of Purchas's Pilgrimes, by way of "livery of seizin," he being then too infirm to sign the deed of gift. He thus divested himself of these his most cherished treasures, not by will, but by gift, while he yet lived. The Historical Society propose, I understand, to keep it in the building where their Collections are denouted but his gift. their Collections are deposited, but distinct from their other books. The Society attended his funeral, and at their next meeting appointed Mr. Everett to prepare a memoir of Mr. Dowse, to be included in their publications. That it will be well done and con amore no one can doubt—cer-tainly no one who has read the little speech Mr. Everett made-full of exquisite felicities of thought and phrase-on that occasion. Mr. Dowse was buried at Mount Auburn in a tomb he had made ready for himself, under the shadow of a shaft erected by him within a few years to the memory of his master, the great self-taught handicraftsmar of New-England, and the most illustrious of her sons-Benjamin Franklin.

But his library was not the only attractive cir-cumstance about Mr. Dowse's house. In the rooms in the rear, answering to the library in front, was a unique collection of Drawings in Water-Colors, of which the history was in this wise. Some five and-thirty years ago a plan was set on foot in London thirty years ago a plan was set on foot in London of forming a Collection of Eugravings from the best pictures in England, to be called the British Gallery. To this end the ablest artists in Water-Colors were employed to copy these pictures for the use of the engravers. The speculation failed, I believe. At any rate, it did not proceed beyond a single volume, and an act of Parliament was obtained, authorizing the disposition of the drawings by lottery. In this lottery Mr. Dowse adventured and drew, I think, the second prize, of half the drawings, to the number of about twenty, if I remember aright. They are of the highest merit in their line, and of They are of the highest merit in their line, and auty and value, and are hung with the reatest taste in rooms arranged for the purpose of howing them to the best advantage. This colshowing them to the best advantage. This col-lection remains part of the assets of Mr. Dowse's estate, at the disposition of his executors. As he was a bachelor, with no very near relatives, he made the following disposition of his property. After leaving legacies to his nearest of blood to the amount of \$30,000, he gave the rest of his estate, amounting to about as much more, to his Execuors, Messrs. George Livermore and Eben Dale, t e disposed of at their discretion for Charitable of be disposed of at their discretion for Charitable of Literary uses. Thus fully empowered, I am given to understand that it is probable that this valuable collection of drawings, together with the oil paint-ings spoken of above, may be kept together by these gentlemen, and placed in the charge of some public institution, where it can be a general pleasure and benefit as well as another monument to the munifi-

cence and the taste of its late excellent owner. This letter is already more than long enough, but I must add a characteristic trait or two of one must add a characteristic trait or two of one whom I think even Martin Chuzzlewit would think "able men." Though a bachelor of fourscore years and upward, Mr. Dowse gave posthumous estimony of his respect for the primitive law. "In-erease and Multiply," by rewarding a signal instance of obedience to it, under difficulties, as fol-lows. Having given the sum of \$5,000 to be didescendants of each of his brothvided among the ers, he singled out a niece, or granduiece, and gave to her \$1,000 in addition to her proportion of the first named sum—"in consideration of her having been born a cripple, and of her having given "ing been born a crippie, and of her having given "birth to three pairs of twins." Behind his house Mr. Dowse had a large garden in which he took great delight, and which, like his collections, he rejoiced to threw open to all who he had reason to believe would use without abusing it. In this garlen he kept bee-hives for the single pleasure of ad

den he kept bee-mives for the miring their little polity, of seeing "The single masons building roos of gold," or watching the earnest citizens on the suburb of the single state afor watching the earnest citizens on the stours of their citadel, "expatiate and confer their state af-"fairs." But he never permitted them to be robbed of their honey. These fortunate laborers were free from the doom made proverbial by the poet, Sic tos non cobis mellificatis, apea?

They did mellificate for themselves alone, and their old friend asked no tribute of them, happ

their old friend asked no tribute of them, happy enough in seeing their busy happiness.

I must teil you one thing more about him—what, perhaps, you will think the best of all—the rather, as it is barely possible that his distinguished biographer may not think it worth mentioning. I know you will be giad to hear that Mr. Dowse was a Republican of the very Blackest grain. An old Federalist, I believe, certainly a Whig and an similar

of Mr. Webster, he walked no more with that party after the Seventh of March, 1850. One of his strongest wishes, expressed almost in the article of death, was that, as he had voted for Washington, he might live long enough to vote for Fremont. But it seemed otherwise to the gods. He died on

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR KANSAS!

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In an editorial of your Weekly, Oct. 25, you comment on the statement of your correspondent "Worcester" in reference to Kansas affairs, in which he expresses his conviction that the people of Kansas cannot and will not much longer submit to the enforcement of the atrocious 'laws' imposed on them by Border-Ruffian fraud and violence." You remark, Our own impression is that they will submit," &c.

Is this your candid opinion, Mr. Editor? Do you believe the people of Kansas will submit to be governed by Missouri? And will THE N. Y. TRIBUNE sit calmly down and see liberty crushed out by fraud and violence in Kansas, and use no influence to arouse, not only the people of Kansas, but the people throughout all the Northern States, to resistance, even to the death? I have been anxious to see the Free State men of Kansas maintain their rights even to resisting U. S. troops, if need be. The time has come, in my opinion, when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. No distinction should be made between United States troops and Missouri Ruffians, when each are found invading the rights of peaceable citizens. Let the Free-State men of Kansas take this ground, and maintain a firm and manly resistance against all the invaders of their rights, even though the whole U. S. Army should be sent against them, and thousands from the North will rush to their aid. As it is now, it is of no use to go, or to send arms or ammunition, for the U. S. troops will be employed to take away their arms, and submission is the result. It is as much the duty of the Free-State men of Kansas to resist the U. S. troops and the Federal Governonly the people of Kansas, but the people throughout It is as much the duty of the Free-state inch of Rain-sas to resist the U. S. troops and the Federal Govern-ment in its oppressive measures, as it was for the Colonists to resist British troops at Lexington, Con-cord, Bunker Hill, &c. This must be done, or their

Colonists to resist British troops at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, &c. This must be done, or their censlavement will be certain.

I have been anxious, also, to see the State Governments move in this matter—that is, I want to see them act? Is it not time for the Governments of Massachusetts, New-York, and those of the other States whose citizens have emigrated to Kansas, to take some decisive steps for the protection of such citizens? Our Government protects the rights of its citizens in foreign countries. Why not the Government of Massachusetts, then, protect its citizens in Kansas against such high-handed wickedness as is being inflicted upon them by the Federal Government? Let the several States of the North, then, send volunteers to Kansas, armed and equipped, and fed, and sufficiently paid, from the State tressuries, to protect the rights of their respective citizens who have emigrated to Kansas, or may emigrate, and those troubles will soon be quieted. Is it said this would lead to a general civil war? Well, if it must come, let it, but it will insure Freedom for Kansas, and that most speedily. What have we now but civil war? What have we in prospect but Slavery or war? But the course I recommend will prevent both war and Slavery, I believe.

Weatfield, Win, Nov. 11, 1856.

THE TRUE SEAT OF INTELLECT.

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From The Richmond Enquirer (organ of Henry A. Wise and James Buchanan) Nov. 11, 1856.

For fifty years past, arguments, and facts, and authorities, have in vain been addressed to the brains of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Yankees, to prove the rightfulness and expediency of Negro Slavery. But at last, quite of a sudden, the products of slave labor become scarce, and rise in price, in consequence of negro emancipation. The arguments, facts and entry conviction along with them. The Jamaican egroes won't work—nor the St. Domingo, nor Mexican, nor South American free negroes. Just as sugar, and coffee, and rice, and tobacco, and cotton, have come into universal use, and become necessaries, even with the poor—just as the demand for them increases, the supply diminishee, and their prices rise.

Ruin and hunger stare France, Great Britain and New-England in the face. The supply of food must increase as their populations increase, or continual famine will be the consequence. Already their lands are incapable of producing substitutes for the products of negro slave labor, which they consume, and also of raising other necessary articles of food and clothing. But the pocket—the true seat of English and Yankee intellect—sees, feels and understands all this, and promptly applies the remedy. Slavery must be extended. The heathen must be caught, tamed, set to work and Christianized. Walker must be encouraged. New-York must send him thousands of gallant volunters. And Boston and New-York must vie with each other in fitting out slave ship for Asia and Africa.

The African slave-trade is about to become as popular as it was a century ago. The New-England clergy and the Catholic priesthood will again cugage in it with pious zeal, as the only sure and effectual means of converting the Pagan. Under its revivitying influence Central America, Mexico and South America, now lying torpid and barbarous, will start into new life. Cotton, and sugar, and coffee, and rice, and molasses, and cigars, and tobacco, and

We have given the affirmative proof, we will now We have given the affirmative proof, we will now give the negative.

The African elave-trade, beginning with the first of the Sixteenth Century, had surcharged the West Indice and North and South America with slaves, about the time of the American Revolution. The products of alave-labor exceeded the demand for them. Sugar. cotton, coffee, tobacco, rice, and other slave and tropical products, had not deme into general use with all classes in Europe. Watts had not invented the steam-cotton mill, nor was the cotton-gin in operation. Negro men fell to \$200 a head, and negroes and families became expensive. The pocket felt it, told it to the conscience, and conscience smote the slaveholder. Clarkson and Wilberforce and French Jacobins, were listened to and admired, because they promised to save listened to and admired, because they promised to save men's souls, and better their fortunes, by ridding them of troublesome and expensive negroes.

men's souls, and better their fortunes, by ridding them of troublesome and expensive negroes.

But it was the sensible and sagacious pocket, not Wilberforce and Clarkson that arrested the slave-trade and begat Abolition. Whenever negro men fall to \$200 around, and regroes become in the mass rather burdensome than profitable—whenever the supply of slaves exceeds the demand—the pocket will find it out, and use such silly instruments as Clarkson and Wilberforce to check the trade. Whenever negroes rise, as now, to \$700 around, the slave-trade will be carried on with renewed vigor, energy and success, despite all the laws, all the treaties, all the fleets, and all the whining Abolitionists in the world, for the pocket is the seat of success a veil as of intellect.

A GOOD DINNER.—The following is the bill of fare of a dinner given by the Bishop of Ghent in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary:

***************************************	***************************************
7.	
Huitres.	Giaces à la vanille,
Potage h la Reine.	Giaces à la framboise
Bouchees sux écrivisses.	Ananas,
Reierees.	Orauges,
Turbot-sauce Hollandsise,	Fruits, confits, &c.
Filets de boruf à la Mongias.	400-7
Dindes truffées.	Vine.
Entrées.	Poullar (41),
Gratina de pluviera à la Pa-	Chat-au Leoville,
risicane.	Chateau Margaux,
Suprême de volailles à la	Sauterne,
Richelien.	Haut Bareac.
Caisses de filets de lievre a	Grave,
l'impériale.	Chambertin,
Ris de veau à la duchesse,	Pommard,
Aspic de foie gras.	Chablie,
Liqumes.	Champagne-
Asperges au beurre,	Fleurs de Sillery.
Petiti pois	Fleurs de Bousy,
Ratis.	Radesheimer.
Gigot de Chevreuil.	Asmanhauset.
Poulardes de Mans,	bteit berger,
Becauses,	Braumberger,
Faisans de Boheme argentés.	Pisporter,
Plate Froids.	Madere,
: Buissons de Homatds,	Vidotia,
Jambons decurés.	Frontignan.
Pattimeries.	Layueurs.
Meringue Pavillon Venitien,	Curscon.
Gelee en Macedoine de fruits,	Abouthe Suise,
Croquent our roches.	Crême de Meulle,
Gareau de Dinant.	Maraoquin.
Gelee an Marasquia,	Cognac,
Gatesu au punch.	Kirsch hwasser,
	Soheldsm.

HARTFORD Executor -The Charter election Hartford on Monday resulted in the choice of the ertire Fremont Ecket. The vote on Town Clerk was: Francis, 1,534; Fitch 1,582; majerity for Francis, 352

Thanksgiving in Tennessee is to be held on Thursday, the 17th inst.

Discostinued. It was the last of three deliy pers, published in Watertown, which were alive ing the political campaign just cheed.

THE ELECTION. VOTE OF ILLINOIS-[OFFICIAL].

Total96,190 105,344 37,451 111,372 106,643 Buchanan over Fremont.
Fremont over Fillmore....
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan... Bissell, Rep., over Richardson, Dem., 4.729; Bissell over Morris, K. N., 92,131.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALABAMA. - The Augusta Constitutionalist learns that the official vote in all the countles of Alabama for President was as follows:

PUBLIC MEETINGS. WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

SPEECHES BY MRS. LUCY STONE (BLACKWELL), MRS. MARY P. DAVIS. MRS. ELIZABETH JONES

AND MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS. In response to a call from Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis and Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell), President and Secretary of the last year's Woman's Rights Convention, those interested in Woman's Rights met yes-terday merning, in the Tabernacle, to the number of a thousand. Three fourths of those present were ladies.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, who stated that at a little meeting which they had held the night before, they had determined upon a list of officers, and she proposed Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell) for President of the Conven-

The Ayes were so very faint, that when the new President had taken the presidential position, she felt compelled to call on the ladies to express themselves more loudly on the succeeding votes. The following

more loudly on the succeeding votes. The following officers were elected by louder votes:

Vec-Presidents, Mrs. Lucretia Mett of Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Jones of Ohio. Mr. T. W. Higginson of Mass., Mrs. Cornelia Moore of N. J., Mr. A. Brownson Alcott of N. H., Mrs. Sarah H. Halleck of New-York, and Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols of Kaneas.

Secretaries, Mrs. Martha C. Wright of New York, Mr. Oliver Johnson of this city, and Mrs. Henrietta Johnson et New-Jersey.

Business Committee, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rese, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mr. T. W. Higgit son, Mr. James Mott, Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson and Mr. William Green, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Wendell Phillips.

Finance Committee, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

The President, in a speech of some length, then detailed the progress which had been made since the commencement of the Woman's Rughts movement. When they began there was not a wife who could own

The President, in a speech of some length, then cealled the progress which had been made since the commencement of the Woman's Rights movement. When they began there was not a wife who could own what the carned—there was not one new in New-York—nor was there one who could make a will unless her husband stated in it that he gave her his permission, or who could hold property unless it was vested in trustee. Now in Massachusetts they had been heard before a Constitutional Couvention, and their petition for suffrage rejected only because, as they had but two thousend names to it the Convention inferred that the great mass of the women of Massachusetts took the control of the State out of the bands of the Hunkerism of Boston, statutes were passed giving married women the right to own property, teal or personal to their own carnings, and to make a will. Maine, New-Hampsbire and Rhode Island had modified their statutes very considerably. In Vermont, according to the old law, when a man cied feaving no children, half his property went to his wife and half to the State. They now thought more of the wife than of the State there. In New-York, here Rose and Susan B. Anthony had been before the Legislature, and for the last two years there had been a hill before the Legislature providing that when a husband is a drunkard or a profigate, his wife shall have a right to what she earns. Ohio had modified their laws very much, and Wisconsin had given almost all that they could ask except the right of suffrage. And last year there were three manly men found there who daved report in favor of free suffrage for women. her laws very much, and Wisconsin had given almost all that they could ask except the right of suffrage. And last year there were three manly men found there who dared report in favor of free suffrage for women as well as men. In Michigan, two years ago it was proposed that women should have the right to their cwn babies; (parenthetically to the audience, "none of you have:") but there was one Miormon member of the Legislature who defeated the bill. Still further West, in Nebraska, when Mrs. Bildomer sent in a petition asking that women should have the right to vote, a bill to that effect passed the House, and in the Senate went to a third reading, and was lost only on account of the early closing of the session. They would get the right there first if anywhere, and she knew scores of momen who would go to Nebraska to live, when they could get the right of suffrage there: for they said it was better to be climents than to be subjects. They had claimed, too, for women, the advantages of a nigher and broader culture, and there were springing up all over the land femals codeges. Her carse was upon them for their results: her breasing for what they stood for. They were all second rate, but they showed that woman's claim of the highest opportunity for culture would be granted to her. Horsee Mann had told her that at Antioch College, a woman had solved problems in mathematies which no man there could de. It England, too, there was some agitation. She had lathy seen an article in The London Times, and last Winter a petition, which was sent to Parliament by the Howitts, Harriet Martineau. and last Winter a petition, which was sent to Parliament by the Howitts, Harriet Martinesu, and Mrs. Jamiescu, was presented by Lord Brougham, and received with respect.

The admirable essay of Mr. Higginson on Woman and her Wishes, and a Sermon by Theodore Parker, had been reprinted there. A compilation of British Law in relation to Women had also been published. During the Presidential campagn, everywhere the Republicans had said that there would be seats reserved for the holder at their meetings, and when Mr. Fremont cars had said that there would be seats reserved for the ladies at their meetings, and when Mr. Fremont was to be seen in New-York, there was no peace among the people until Jessie came out too. They all recognized woman's right to have something at least to do with politica. And so she came there with fresher heps in her heart. They had advertised that certain speakers would be present; but if any man or woman had an earrest word to say for or against them. Gid forbid that any such should be crowded out. They should cen mence their sessions at 19½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Mrs. Rose, Chairman of the Business Committee, asked that Committee to retire.

Mrs. Rose, Chairman of the Business Committee, asked that Committee to retire.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis was then introduced. She commenced with a sketch of the condition of woman in the earlier and more barbarous ages; when man little thought that the passive being by his side, when the regarded as scarcely better than his borse, was to be his redeeming angel, and traced the progress of the emancipation of woman in knowledge and action, bringing the memory of queens and authoresees to witness and illustrate it. In the material realm woman's power was very great. It was in great measure by the women of England that the abolition of Slavery on English soil was effected, and she hoped that this influence of woman would soon make itself felt over the women of England that the abolition of Slavery on English soil was effected and she heped that this influence of woman would soon make itself felt over the land of the free and the home of the brave. But more than this was her influence spiritual and artistic. In the far feture woman would be able to love without self-annihilation at the shrine of her devotion. But there was a long work to do first. She read passages from Judge Reeve statement of the law in relation to woman, asserting the right of the husband to the person of his wife, which was, under the law as complete as that of a master to his slave. If she could bind herself by a contract she would be hable to imprisonment for violating it, and might thus be taken from her husband. This the law would not allow: therefore she must not have the right to make contracts. This right of the husband to the person of the woman, Mrs. Davis thought, one of the most prolific causes of woman's woee producing, as it did, a mass of legalized licentiousness, which was as destructive to the health and morals of the offspring as to the health and happiness of the wife. A beautiful woman, whose husband was a rich and influential man, and who bad a number of beautiful children, took prussic acid not long ago. People wondered why she, the favored one, should do the fearful deed. She Mrs. Davis) had read her heart, and she knew that the marble halts in which she lived were a pison to her, and her siken robes were chains that bound her to a tyrant's lust. How many a weetched woman trembled at the sound of a familiar voice, which should fill her apply with music, and qualled at the glance of that tyrant's lust. How many a wretched woman trembled at the sound of a familiar voice, which should fill her soul with music, and qualled at the glance of that eye which should send the sunshine dancing to her heart. How many went to their lords like menials for the pittance which their necessities required, and felt all their nature outraged by the sense of beggary forced on them by the grudgingness of the bestowal. How many more found themselves chained for life to monsters of intemperance and vice, who robbed them of their earnings under the sanction of the law, and forced them into the untoid tortures of unwilsing maternity, cursing carnings under the sanction of the law, and forced them into the untold tortures of unwilling maternity, cursing their oflspring in the very begetting with the infernal inheritance of physical and moral pollution. This deprivation of personal liberty had, through all the ages, been working with terrible effect on the destiny of woman and the race. Out of this assumption had grown up with the marriage institution a system of legalized prostitution, which gave man unbounded license to schaual induigence, degrading to the level of mere animal life, while it robbed woman of beauty, bestith and vigor, turned the sweetness and loveliness of their rature to the bitterness of discontent, and changed of her nature to the bitterness of discontent, and changed all her love to loading. Let her be rescued from this protanation: give her the supreme control of her most sacred function, and would the world longer be peo-

sacred function, and would the world longer be peo-pled with such swarms of half-made wretches, the offspring of bitterness and hate, as now oozed out from the pestilential dens of our througed cities to be thrust into the charnel-house or throttled on the gallows? During the delivery of Mrs. Davis's address a young person who looked like a chrical student, wore specta-cles, a ter days' beard, and a demure face, made him-self ridiculously conspicuous by the manifestation of an indiscriminate desire to clap his hands. His pious face and his premiseness applause elicited several smiles. When she had ended, he mounted the plat form and after a few words with the President, she smiles. When she had ended, he mounted the plat form, and after a few words with the Presslent, she anneunced Senor Tomas ce Beiancourt y Agramante.

Sr. De Belancourt y Agramante and that he was very prond that it had been his happy fate to have drunk American milk in his early youth. He felt inspired to express his feelings on the present occasion. In the many speeches he had heard in the Tabernacle, he had never beard more truly American reform, national, natural expressions than here. If we would follow the feelings of these ladies, Slavery would be done away. He was the owner of a negro, and he had committed monstrosities upon his fether's plantation in Cubs. Let us follow these ladies mildly and sweetly. Should he have come here if he had been driven by fierce words. Would he, if a mildly and sweetly. Should be have come here if he had been driven by fierce words. Would he, if a thousand and a minion bayone's had been before him? No. no. [Loud applause and laughter]. His heart felt indignant at his aiten intenect. He was only sorry that his heart was ashamed of his kntellect. He would that he could speak like a Webster.

The President spike to the Schor.

Mrs. Ross presented the Business Committee's Report, and it was read by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis as follows:

s follows:
Resolved, That the close of a Presidential election affords a productly appropriate occasion to renew the demands of woman tor a consistent application of Democratic principles. Resolved. That the Republican party, appealing constantly through its orators to female sympathies, and using for its most popular rallying ories a female hame, is peculiarly piedged by consistency to do justice to woman hereafter in States where it holds control. Resolved, That the Democratic party, also, must be utterly

Resolved. That the Democratic party, also, must be utterly falso to its name and its professed principles, or else must extend their application to toth halves of the human race.

Resolved. That the present uncertain and inconsistent position of Woman in our community—not fully recognized either as a slave or as an equal—taxed, but not represented—authorized to earn property, but not free to control it—allowed to obtain education, but not encouraged to use it—permitted to prepare papers for scientific bodies but not to read them—urgo to term political opinions, but not allowed to vote upon them—all marks a transitional period in human history which cannot long endure.

prepare papers to selement, but not allowed to vote upon themall marke a transitional period in human history which cannot long endor. That the main power of the Woman's Rights movement lies in this; that while always devanding for Woman better education, better employment and better laws, it has always kept steadily in view the one cardinal demand-for the Right or Supragor—as being in a Democracy, the symbol and the guaranty of all other rights.

Resided, That the monopoly of the Elective Franchise, and thereby all the powers of regislative government by men, solely on the ground of sex, is a unorpation, condemned alike by reason and common sense; subversive of all the principles of justice; oppressive and demonalizing in its operations, and insoliting to the dignity of human nature.

Resided, That while the constant progress of laws, education and industry prove that our efforts for woman in these respects are not wasted, we yet proclaim ourselves invastisfied, and are only encouraged to renewed efforts until the whole be gained.

After a few remarks from Mrs. Lucretia Mott on the importance of brief speeches, the President announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Francis Jackson of Boston, enclosing \$50; and the Rev. T. W. Higgiszen read a letter from the Rev. Samuel Johnson.

Senor Dr. Bellancourr y Agranantar, without mounting the platform moved that the male part of the congregation join with him in the Lord's Prayer for giving them such good companions in life. He proceeded:

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy

ded: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in beaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and give us good ladies; forgive us our trespasses," etc. The PRESINENT said that the did not know but they would find it necessary to repeat this portion: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespassegainst us." She hoped that their invitation to speak would not be abused by any one who had nothing te

Miss Scsan B. Anthony spoke on the necessity of the discentination of printed matter on this subject. She named The Lily The Woman's Advocate, and said they had some documents for sale at the platform. Senor DE BELANCOURT Y AGRAMANTE made another

little speech about Americans.

A GANTLEMAN offered a lot of resolutions, and although the President stated that they would go to the Businese Committee, proceeded to read them. They provided for the preparation and publication of a full report of the preparation and publication of a full report of the proceedings of the Convention, and also for offering premium's for essays on various subjects, one of which was whether if the state of society were such that girls of fifteen could, by some light mechanical labor, be recedered pecuniarily independent, it would be favorable to general morality. Seror DE BELANCOURT Y AGRAMANTS said that he would like to appropriate to the Convention.

Selfor DE BELAKCOURT Y AGRAMANT said that he would like to apologize to the Convention.

Mrs. Ernestise L. Rose made some remarks on Mr. Johnson's letter, that it was not true that the nother was deprived of her own children. She had been all over the Northern States, and she had never been in a county where some man was not claiming his child, and trying to tear it from its mother, not that he cared a copper for it, but to tantelize its mother.

The President said that a slip had been sent up to the platform, on which it was written that women had

The PRESIDENT said that a slip had been sent up to the platform, on which it was written that women had control of their property. This was not true. She knew of many a mean man who, taking advantage of a mean law, maffied a young gill for her property, and paid his debts with it. There was great work to do. An ale ming amount ofignorance was to be overcome. Or ly the other day she heard a woman say, "O! yes "this Woman's Rights will be a fine thing; then I "can go down to Stewart's and run up a big bill, and may husbend will pay for it. Woman's Rights was not running up big bills at Stewart's. The Printers' Union at Boston discountenanced the employment of female compositors; that was unworthy of them. If this Convention should awaken in one woman an carnest purpose to be a noble woman and to be herself.

if it abould wake one man reverence his mother it would not have been in wain. The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION The Convention reassembled at 71 o'clock, along

The Convention reassembled at 71 o'clock, about five handred people were present.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones spoke for an hour and a quarter on the wants of woman, what had been does for her and what remained for her to do for bereed. Her ideal of a woman was one who could not only make bread and darn stockings, but also be the equal of her companion in independent and reholastic attainments and in her ability to earn an independent living.

Mr. Wishoull Phillips was then introduced. He said that he had been told that The Times of to-day threatened the women that if they went on they would forfeit the protection of the men. Perhaps it might not be tarded. Nine-tenths of all the men could not defend their right to vote so well as the woman who had just sat down. The situation of woman was a complete index of civilization: Utah was barbarism. The Saxon race had led the van in the elevation of woman. The first line of Saxon history was written by Tacttus when he chronicled that "on all great questions they consuit "their women." Europe had known three phases: the dominion of buillier—of brute force; the dominion of wealth, which we now saw; and the dominion of brain which was to come. In this new reign a career would be opened. We lived in a government where The N. Y. Heraid and The N. Y. Thuses, thank God, were more really the governing power than Frenkin Pierce. Woman's right to vote he regarded as the nucleus of all her right; he considered it to be founded on the great American principle that the tax-list and the ballot-bex always went together. If it were based upon intellectual capacity, why, Mr. Somerville or Harriet Martineau could spare brains enough to set up all the editors who had ever ridicaled the movement and not miss it Laughter and applause]. The two great objects of society were the production of wealth and thought. Woman had more of the elements of thrift than man; she saved more than half of the wealth that was saved. And who would asy that woman was not the equal of man in giving impulse to public ments of thrist than man; should have be wealth that was saved. And who would say that woman was not the equal of man in giving impulse to public opinion. The most advanced ideas of France, the social teacher of Europe, had been first discussed in the saleons of woman. Woman could not now be educated, because she had no motive for opening books. She could secure through them only the name of Binestocking. But the statute books of the States had begun to charge all that. In Kentneky woman were allowed to vote. In the election of trustees for the school fund, every widow in this State, who had a child between six and eighteen, was allowed to vote in person or by proxy, as she chose. His principle was, that if women were not to be allowed to vote, they shall not be taxed. If this were not done, he would have Bancrott and Hildreth scaled books, and allow Mr. Gilmere Simms to have his own way with the history of all the States. He thought that the little editors and lecturers who were coats, and therefore possumed to say that Mrs. Somerville and Charlotte Broate stepped out of their sphere, exhibited at leastfourage.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Last night the Republicans of the Ninth Ward illuminated Bleecker Buildings in honor of the triumphilluminated Bleecker Buildings in the Empire State. ant success of the party in the Empire State. A public meeting convened at the same place, and, al though the night was very inclement, a goodly number of the citizens of the Ward were in attendance. The Hen. C. C. Leigh called the meeting to order, and Hen. C. C. Leigh called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. John Keyser as Chairman. The following gentlemen officiated as Vice-Presidents: A. Brush, J. T. Cleveland, Solomon Hull, Dr. Sherrill and Mr. Thempson. A. T. Dow and A. Bogart were appointed Secretaries. After music by the Brass Band, Mr. Wm. H. Fry was introduced to the audience, and in a speech of surpassing vigor demonstrated that the President elect. Mr Buchanan, was not the choice of the American people; that by suppressing free speech and President elect. Mr Buchanan, was not the choice of the American people; that by suppressing free speech and the freedom of the ballor-box at the South, and the action of "Buchanan, Breckenridge and Free Kranse's at the North, a purety sectional and Pro-Slavery President and Vice President had been folsted upon the country. In his opinion, nowever, the events of the next four years would so open the eyes of the voters, both North and South, that the triumph of Republican principles would certainly follow. His remarks, which lasted for nearly an hour, were received with unbounded approved.

approval.
The Secretary offered a series of resolutions, which

The Secretary offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic observing. The resolutions reorganized the Club for a new campaign, favored a junicious registry law, called for the reorganization of the Police Department of the rety resfirmed the soundness of the Republican platform and called upon the Legislature of this State baild the Free-State men in Kansas to the amount of \$100,000 and 5,000 men to convey the relief thither.

After a stirring sorg by the Glee Club, Mr. Honaos Greeken was introduced and enthusiastically received. In a brief address he printed out the causes which led to the success of the Slave Power in the late contest, attributing it to distractions occasioned by the Know-Nothings, and the dearth of correct information in regard to the actual state of things in Kansas, among mary of those who voted the Democratic ticket. In every respect he regarded the prospects of the Repubmary of those who voted the Democratic ticket. In every respect he regarded the prospects of the Republic n party as bright and cheering, and he believed that the course which the fiext Administration would be compelled to pursue by those who elevated it be power would be such as to alienate roet of the conservative men of the Democratic party and drive thom into the Republican ranks. On the other hand, should Mr. Buthanan take substantially the Republican ground in tayer of Free Kansas, the Republicans would welcome him and his Administration to their ranks, and his conversion would be followed by that of every Democrat whose aid 3nd support were worth having. Democrat whose aid and support were worth having, In his opinion, all that was needed on the part of the Republicans to insure success in the future, was firm-ners and persistent effort. The speaker retired amid a

nees and persistent effort. The speaker retired amid a storm of applause.

Judge Warans said the following had been handed to him to read:

"The lacies of the Kinth Ward have commenced the work of relieving the sufferers of Kansas. Large bundles and packages of clothing have been collected and forwarded; and at a parlor concert held at the house of Mrs. Mortimer Brown, No. 122 Fourth street, \$2.00 was raised for Kansas by the sale of tickets. The second entertainment will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the house of Mrs. Edward Cook. No. \$2 Amos street. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the door. Let the house be full." [Cheers.]

The Judge added that a lady of the Fifteenth Ward had collected \$150 for the same laudable object (Gresk applause).

applause].
After another rong the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT .- The next regular Term of the United States Supreme Court will commence on Monday next. There are now on the eriginal docket of this Court six cases, and on the general docket one 178. The cases on the general docket are from the following States and Territories:

California......79 Arkanast..... Virgipla.

Winnesota Territory.
Undiana.
South Carolina.
Massauppi.
District of Columbia New York. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—Considerable excitement was created in Chestant street, on Saturday afternoon, by the running away of a pair of omnibus horses. As the vehicle to which they were attached—the omnibus cailed the E. K. Conklin—had reached the center of the square, in Chestant, between Eighth and Niath, the tangue broke, and failing down created rather a sensation about the heels of the animals. They a arted down the thoroughfare, and continued on their course for two squares, drawing their burden and its immates, ten in number, by the traces, at a speed rather too great for nervous temperaments to witness. When opposite Jones's Hotal, a colored man attached to the establishment rushed out, and, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in stopping the horses, while the driver, who had maintained his seat upon the box, descended from his uncomfortable throne with sminently thankful feelings. The name of the rescued to the party was Henry Bostick, and his conduct is worthy of much praise. The omnibus belonged to the Thirteenth street line. A number of ladies and children were in the coach, all of whom alighted in safety.

[Philadelphia Sun, 26th.] FRIGHTFUL SCENE .- Considerable exciteme

DRAINING OKEPENOKEE SWAMP .- In pursuance of DRAINING OREVENOREE SWARF.—In pursuance of the action of the Georgia Legislature, the Governor of that State has appointed Mr. Hunter, an experienced engineer of Miledgeville, to survey the Otefenokoo Swamp, for the purpose of determining, among other things, the feasibility of draining it, and thus preparing the way for its sale and cultivation. Mr. Hunter is now in Savannah, with a corps of assistants, on his way to the Swamp to enter immeniately on the discharge of his duty. That great body of waste land contains about half a million of acres of the richest soil in Georgia. It lies between the rivers St. Mary and Suwannee. The question to be determined is, whether the bed of the swamp is higher than either of these, so as to admit of the water being drained into either or both.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Detroit, by the discovery that a German in that city has been using horse meat in the manufacture of sausages. The sale of horse weat is legalized in Paris, Brussola, and generally throughout Germany, the only difficulty being to averceme the prejudices of the extens.